

MILAN EXCHANGE.

W. A. WADE, Editor and Publisher.

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THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1874.

Bishop Wightman delivered a great speech in Nashville a few days ago when the corner-stone of the Vanderbilt University was laid.

The Shelbyville Gazette comes out in favor of Hon. A. S. Marks, of Winchester, for Governor. Judge Marks was a gallant soldier, is a good judge, and would make an excellent governor.

The Government botanist who is surveying in Australia mentions, in an official dispatch, a fig tree which in size far surpasses the far-famed trees in the Yosemite country. This tree three feet from the ground measures 150 feet in circumference, and at 55 feet—where it sends forth giant branches—the trunk measures 80 feet round.

The Nashville Union and American says it is reported, upon excellent authority, that Mr. Vanderbilt has signified his intention of aiding the board of trustees of the Vanderbilt University by another half million donation not a great while after the buildings are completed and the various departments of the institution are fairly under way.

During the session of the board of trustees of the Vanderbilt University in Nashville Wednesday the secretary of the board, Rev. R. A. Young, read a communication from Mr. Vanderbilt donating an additional hundred thousand dollars, to be used as a building fund, in order that the University buildings may be completed in accordance with the plans and specifications heretofore approved by him.

The project of removing the National Capital from Washington to some place in the West is coming to the surface again, and is causing more or less comment. The committee appointed at the convention had in Cincinnati in 1870, are moving the matter and a convention will be called to meet at Louisville some time soon. All Governors of States and Territories will be requested to send delegates to the convention.

Ex-President Johnson arrived in Nashville last Thursday. It is surmised that his movements have reference to the approaching political campaign in this state, in which he proposes taking part. A reporter of the Banner interviewed him immediately on his arrival, and gleaned from him his views on various subjects. Among other things, he expressly stated that he would not be a candidate for the lower house of congress, but does not disguise the fact that, under proper circumstances, he will be a candidate for the United States senate, and favors an expression at the polls from the people at large. On the currency question he is an anti-inflationist, and on matters of state taxes, which are now agitating the people of the state, he is decidedly for lower taxes. His appearance on the scene at the present juncture will produce some considerable stir among the state makers.

The Memphis Appeal of a recent date says Martin Kelley and Forrest, the former city treasurer and the latter late president of the Selma railroad company, have entered into a contract to haul firewood into Memphis. They will drive a "spike team"—three mules each—and propose to reduce the price of firewood. The city treasurer confesses the superiority of the general as a wagoner, who forty years ago hauled timber to James Elder, president of DeSoto bank, then a great tanner in Holly Springs. The general at that time was barefooted, and laughed enough back to pay for a pair of shoes. The bark was taken from the sixteenth section (public school land), the oxen used he bought at five dollars each. He made the yoke and bows and borrowed the wagon, and then, having the leather, he made his own shoes. Gen. Forrest is opposed to idleness, and says if wood-hauling was not profitable he would drive a day or work on the streets. The city treasurer is of the same way of thinking, and neither was ever idle. The woodyard of these two distinguished gentlemen may be found at the Selma railroad depot.

TENNESSEE NEWS.

The late frosts damaged the peaches considerably in Robertson county. The grangers in Coffee county are talking of building a cotton factory. The total shipments of cotton from Murfreesboro to the last inst. amount to 10,299 bales.

The farmers in Cheatham county are sowing a large amount of land in grass and clover.

Chilhowee and the whole Unaka range in East Tennessee was white with snow last Wednesday morning.

A good many of the farmers of Robertson county have sold their tobacco at prices ranging from \$3 to \$8.

Lucy Smith, colored, of Jackson, has been sent to jail to be tried before the circuit court for murdering her own child.

The Murfreesboro News favors the establishment of a county work-house for Rutherford, under the law of the last legislature.

The farmers of Robertson county complain of the fly, and fear its ravages on the young tobacco plants will prove destructive.

The late frosts did not do much injury to the fruit in Cheatham county, but a heavy hail storm came near stripping the orchards.

The Columbia Herald asserts that, every year many county remains without a through competing line of railroad, she loses \$60,000.

A little daughter of John Carter, of Rutherford county, was buried so badly a few days ago, by her clothes taking fire, that she has since died.

The Fayetteville Express says: Between the wet weather, the candidates and the Cincinnati drummers, the people of Fayetteville are fast reaching the conclusion that this world is but a fleeting show, for man's confusion given.

The Athens Post of the 1st inst. says: Wheat in the low grounds is injured by the wet weather—to what extent cannot be determined just yet. That on the uplands still looks green and promising. Most of the creek bottoms have been under water for the last two weeks, and farming operations generally have been suspended.

The Common Council of Memphis had a meeting Friday night to consider about an appropriation of money towards the relief of the sufferers from inundation in the South. The aldermen agreed upon \$5,000 as the amount, while the lower board agreed upon \$10,000. Neither would agree upon a compromise, and consequently an adjournment was reached without any further action.

The following new post offices have been established in this state: Collier, Haywood county; Gould's Switch, Humphreys county; Pike's Landing, Roane county; Tipton county; Fremont, Cheatham county; Blake's Mill, Lawrence county; Thomas's Bridge, Sullivan county; Willard, Shelby county; Gibsonville, Giles county; Awtank, Franklin county; Swan Bluff, Hickman county.

Col. Lucian M. Temple, of Nashville, broke his leg last Saturday under peculiar circumstances. He was trying on a pair of tight boots, and after putting one on the left foot, was endeavoring to draw on the right boot, when suddenly a snapping sound was heard. "There, you've broken a strap," remarked a bystander. "I've broken my leg," replied Col. Temple, coolly, and upon examination such was found to be the case, his right leg being broken above the knee. Dr. Ewe was called and the limb was set at once, after which Col. Temple was taken to his home in Edgely.

A Wise Warning to the Tennessee Grangers.
Concerning the cooperative store system, we would say, go slow. Proceed cautiously and measure every inch of the ground. Consider well before investing any means, what probable disposition will be made of them. Suitable buildings must be had, and they cost money. The business must have attention, but have the farmers the time to look after it? Would it not be better for them to have as little to do, to complicate themselves to the smallest extent possible, with these outside matters and give more of their attention to their farms? These are the questions that must be weighed and thoroughly weighed before embarking upon an untried sea. We confess we have doubts, very serious doubts, as to the good sense of farmers engaging in the business of cooperative stores.—*Grange Outlook.*

Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman, the poet, who has spent some time in Florida, thinks that State is going to be largely settled by people from the north, among them many wealthy people who will have only their winter residence there. He says that those States in which the southern whites have retained the management principally in their own hands, of which Georgia is a notable example, are far more preferable than those States managed by a combination of adventurers from both the north and the south, of which South Carolina may be mentioned at the other extreme. In Georgia the people are active, hopeful, and the towns are prosperous and growing, and real estate is advancing. On the contrary, in South Carolina real estate is offered at less than one-half its intrinsic value, and the people seem to have all their pluck taken out of them by the pluck burden of taxation and State debt.

The total Grange membership in the United States is estimated at 1,250,000.

ARKANSAS.

Accounts of Thursday's Battle.
WASHINGTON, May 1.—The President, H. King White, who first on the command of the United States troops, at Little Rock, has been ordered to Pine Bluff by Baxter, and is pillaging and murdering. The State is perfectly peaceful except in Jefferson county, the scene of White's robberies and murders. I have refrained from sending out forces in order to avoid a conflict.

JOSEPH BROOKS, Governor of Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, May 1.—A private dispatch from Pine Bluff, Ark., confirms the report of the Associated Press last night in reference to the fight near Gascony. The dispatch says: Lee, a son of Dr. Lee, and Pleasant Pendleton, a son of Dr. Pendleton, were slightly wounded. None were killed on our (White's) side. On the other eleven negroes were killed and twenty wounded. Twenty prisoners were taken. Gen. White holds the leaders as prisoners.

LITTLE ROCK, May 1.—The situation here is practically unchanged. Baxter's headquarters are still at the Anthony House, and he has about him some three hundred men. Brooks still occupies the State House with a force which is estimated at five hundred, mostly colored. The United States troops still occupy a position between the opposing forces.

In an address to the people Gen. J. F. Egan, a Major General in the Confederate army, this morning assumes command of the Brooks forces throughout the State, and calls on his old comrades to rally to his standard. Both parties seem to be waiting for some definite news from Washington. There are no additional particulars of yesterday's fight at New Gascony in Jefferson county. The following is the Gazette's account of the affair taken from dispatches to the Baxter side.

On Wednesday Gen. King White advised Gen. Newton that Jno. Clayton had gathered a number of colored men at New Gascony, and they being unable to procure transportation to Little Rock, commenced pillaging the citizens of that section. He asked permission to move a sufficient force to the point to disperse them, which was granted, and the instruction was to protect everybody without regard to color or politics. About eleven o'clock last night Gen. Newton received official dispatches from Pine Bluff, that Gen. White had just returned from New Gascony, and reports as follows:

He found about 200 armed men at the Cornerstone in Jefferson county. He sent forward three officers to order them to disperse, but they were fired upon without being heard, and a fight ensued, resulting in the death of nine and twenty wounded of Brooks' men, with the capture of the two leaders, Murphy and Vandansand, and eighty-two men, with a loss to him of seven men wounded and three horses killed and seven horses wounded. He discharged all the men to their homes, after having disarmed them.

Further advances state that there is another similar organization of about 200 men in Lincoln and Arkansas counties, and Gen. White has been directed to disperse them today. A cartel for an exchange of prisoners was agreed upon between the two parties and all prisoners were released on both sides, and permission given to citizens to pass both lines without molestation. The steamer Halie is expected to-night with 150 men, to reinforce the Brooks side, from Fort Smith. Baxter is also expecting reinforcements.

A Gazette special from Pine Bluff gives the following particulars of the fight near New Gascony, Thursday: Two hundred of Brooks' men, with Murphy and Vandansand as leaders, threatened that they intended to come to Pine Bluff and take the court-house or burn every house in the city. Gen. King White went down with eighty-six white and colored mounted and foot men, and after arriving in a short time, six of White's command were wounded and five killed, and twelve wounded of the insurgents, and three men captured. All but the two leaders were released on parole. Murphy and Vandansand are still in custody.

St. Louis, May 1.—A Democrat special quotes the Little Rock Gazette as saying the war will extend throughout the State unless the President takes speedy action to the matter. A few more King Whites would settle the present troubles. The dispatch then states that Gen. J. F. Egan espoused the liberal cause in 1872 has been one of Brooks' staunchest supporters, and in assuming command has addressed the people in a calm and dignified manner, counselling peace and law, and a peaceful solution of the difficulties. Simultaneously many Democrats have issued an address advising submission to the judiciary and endorsing the course of Brooks. The guerrilla warfare inaugurated by Baxter has met the severest censure from all classes of citizens. White's command leaves for a raid into Arkansas county tonight.

LITTLE ROCK, May 4.—Judges Bennett and Searle, of the supreme court, were captured last night by a body of about ten armed men when the train from Memphis arrived at Argenta, opposite this city. They were taken off the train and carried off where no one seems to know.

There is no longer any doubt that Marshal Serrano captured Bilbao, which is perhaps the most important event of the Carlist war. The victory is one of great significance. It turns the scale in favor of the Government and puts an end to all reasonable hopes of the final triumph of the Carlists.

At Santa Barbara, California, recently, the Press was the astonished recipient of \$1,925 in gold, the gift of citizens who felt that the Press had performed, and was still performing, a noble work for the town. Such is the reward, at very rare intervals, of those who do write.

LEE AND GRANT.

The Hannibal and Scipio of Modern Military History.
Colonel Chesney's estimate of Grant as a chief commander for the most part with our own. The American commander is certainly not a strategist of the first order, and in the great combinations of war he but slowly arrives at sound conclusions. But his tenacity deserves the highest praise; on the field he has often shown true insight; and he has this quality of greatness, that he can perceive his mistakes and correct them with perseverance and energy. He seems also, to have generally apprehended the true means of overcoming the South somewhat sooner than most of his Northern colleagues; and he unduly lavished the blood of his men, he has commanded their respect and esteem. These characteristics may be plainly seen throughout the course of his arduous campaign. Like Col. Chesney, we can not excuse him for his operations in the summer of 1864; even if we believe he yielded to Lincoln, he should not have moved as he did at first in Richmond, and his murderous and useless waste of his troops would have been fatal to him two years before. In fact his strategy on this occasion was inferior to that of the decried McClellan, and Grant also was all but foiled by the skillful Beauregard at Pittsburg Landing, and was months discovering the weak points of Vicksburg. On the other hand, his strategy on Fort Henry and Donelson show real decision and force of character, his movements against both Vicksburg and Richmond were ultimately what they ought to have been, his conduct at Chattanooga was able, and he is perhaps entitled to the chief credit of the conception of Sherman's march through Georgia. We have ourselves, like Col. Chesney, compared the American commander to Mæcenas; but if he has not surpassed the French marshal in war, he is infinitely above him in all moral qualities.

This determined soldier is not, however, and Col. Chesney agrees with our judgment—to be compared with his greatest opponent, in the highest attainments of the military art, and, as Hannibal, notwithstanding Zuma, towers over the very inferior Scipio, the figure of Lee eclipses Grant, though Lee succumbed to the Northern chief. Col. Chesney's essay on the brilliant career of the renowned leader of the Virginia army is too short to do the theme justice, but it is very attractive and full of interest. We have no space to notice the pleasing description he has given us of the private life of Lee, nor yet to comment on the public virtues of the high-minded citizen who drew his sword reluctantly in what he thought the righteous cause, and bore himself like a true patriot when reproach and disaster gathered around him. A few words of all we can devote to the military powers of this great captain and they are, indeed, superfluous, for their true monument is the battlefields of the American war. It may be said, however, that Lee has a place in the foremost rank of modern strategists; he possessed in the very highest degree ability for the great operations of war. Few generals have ever, in Col. Hankey's phrase, "interpreted the theater" with equal insight, and know as well how to turn it to account; and no one certainly since the time of Napoleon has compared against such an immense odds and has so long and so bravely disputed the prize of victory with falling resources. His combinations, indeed, bear a striking resemblance in many particulars to those of the Emperor; like him he gained astonishing success by the well-planned use of inferior lines and bold movements against the superior forces of his opponent, and the final system of passive defense as a general rule, and seemed the assault though on the defensive; like him he possessed a fund of resources in his own genius which defied all the resources of his opponent, and he was swift and terrible in availing himself of the mistakes of an enemy. Thus it has happened that his campaigns have much in common with those of Napoleon, and fascinate the reader for the same reasons. They exhibit the triumph of military intelligence, the calculation and of well-employed force over numbers, slowness and disorganized camps, like those of 1796 and 1814, and his victory on the Chickasaw in 1862 and outmaneuvering of Grant in 1863 may fairly compare with Aroela or Rivoli and with the immortal struggle on Marne and Seine. Lee, too, has never been surpassed in the art of winning the passionate love of his troops, and as with all generals of his order, he inspired his soldiers with equal confidence and loyalty.

As an administrator, however, the great commander, Col. Chesney tells us, was not successful; he was too much overburdened with some important matters as the commissariat and similar departments, and resembling Napoleon in this also, he trusted too much to the effects of strategy, and was not sufficiently alive to the value of discipline and a cool military system. He appears also never to have bowed Mr. Davis and his counselors to his will; and though he was certainly aware that the rulers of the South made capital mistakes invading the North, in maintaining an useless force in the West, and in continuing the hopeless defense of Richmond, he never contrived to change their purpose. Yet the grave that covers Robert Lee hides the dust of one of the great men of our age, and the time has even now come when the victorious North can think of him as one of her foremost citizens.—*London Times.*

Brimstone Brooks was a blood-thunderer, furious, ranting preacher in days of yore. He served the Ohio conference nine years; then, roused, for a time, to the great education of the good people in the bonds and service of the Iowa conference; then he edited one of the usual Christian Advocates, and was especially addicted to the denunciation of the sin of slavery; and then, at last, Brimstone lapses from the church away down into the nethermost parts of Arkansas politics, and the State, from that day forth, has been convulsed from center to circumference. Brimstone is a more frightful moral earthquake than the good people in the bonds and service of the Iowa conference, which shook Arkansas into quagmires in 1811-12.—*Memphis Appeal.*

THE GRAY AND THE BLUE.

Beautiful, Appropriate and Touching Tributes by Federal Soldiers.

MOBILE, April 27.—The memorial exercises here to-day were witnessed by the entire community and vicinity. A beautiful statue was unveiled. Rev. Dr. R. M. Palmer, of New Orleans, orator, after delivering a beautiful and appropriate address, and just as admiral Semmes was about to unveil the statue, Col. Wickersham, our popular postmaster, who was a federal soldier during the war, stepped forward and presented the admiral with a beautiful wreath of flowers, in the shape of a circle and cross, accompanied by the following touching and appropriate notice:

"The floral offering is tendered with the kindest and sympathetic greetings of surviving federal soldier residents in Mobile, who honor the brave and heroic deed of the late war, and desire your acceptance of the same as a humble tribute to valor and unselfish devotion to a cause held dearer than life. Fresh be the memory of those under the sod and the dead awaiting the judgment day: under the one the blue, under the other the gray."

Admiral Semmes accepted the floral offering in a neat and appropriate address. At the completion, the statue was unveiled amid peals of artillery from guns kindly loaned by the federals for that purpose. Another pleasant incident of the occasion was the following acceptable offering:

"April 27, 1874.—From the officers of the United States army, stationed at Mount Vernon barracks, Alabama, to the Mobile soldiers, as a mark of respect to the memory of the brave and heroic deed of the late war, and in recognition of their manly and generous action in contributing to the decoration of the graves in the National cemetery at Mobile, Ala., on the 30th of June, 1873."

Everything passed off delightfully—all the military companies, fire companies and societies participating.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Perhaps the crowning peculiarity of Mr. Spurgeon is that there is scarcely a man in all his congregation, aggregating seven thousand persons, whom he does not personally know. His church has 180 Baptist churches, with 597 members. There are eight associations. The members are of many nationalities—American, German, French, Scandinavian, Danish, African. They have only 56 houses of worship, but are building 20 more. In California church-property is taxed. The measure was adopted originally on account of the vast estates held there by the Catholics at the time of the cession of the territory by Mexico to the United States. The Protestants accept the situation without complaint.

A convention of all the Archbishops of the Roman Catholic church in the United States is being held in Cincinnati this week. The object of the convention is not promulgated, but is supposed to be to consider the advisability of increasing the number of archbishops.

Two native converts—elder—of the churches in Yekko and Yokohama, have been on a preaching tour of three weeks, explaining the Christian faith and doctrines, and expounding the Scriptures to a audience of from one dozen to four hundred persons. "In all their course," Evangelical Union says, "they were unhindered, either by the people, priests or officials."

Of the 1,325 missionaries sent out by the American Board, it is said that only eight have become victims of the disease, viz. Lyman and Munson were murdered in Sumatra in 1834; Saterlee was struck down by a white man among the Pawnees, in 1837; Dr. Whitman and his wife were assassinated by the Indians in Oregon, in 1847; Merriam fell in Bulgaria, in 1862; Collier in Central Turkey, the same year. The last was the Rev. J. L. Stephens, who was assassinated at Ahualulco, Mexico, March 2, 1874.

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The Mobile Register asks: "Why should not the Federal Government build and keep up the levees on the Mississippi river, as well as build breakwaters on the Atlantic coast?"

Col. J. R. Powell declines to become a candidate for Governor of Alabama, and recommends Hon. George S. Houston.

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